The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,220.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 12. 1787.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

The Last Night but One till the Company returns from Glasgow.

TO-MORROW Evening, TUESDAY March 13. 1787,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
The NEW OPERA of
ROBIN HOOD;
OR,
SHERWOOD FOREST.
With New Scenes, Dresses, and Decorations.

Robin Hood, Mr BELL;
Little John, Mr MOSS;
Edwin, Mr LA-MASH;
Fitzherbert, Mr W. WELLS;—Scarlet, Mr HALLION;
Bowman, Mr J. BLAND;—Allen a Dale, Mr MICHEL;
And Ruttekin, Mr WILSON.
Stella, Mrs KEMBLE;
Angelina, Mrs SPARKS;
Annette, Mrs WILSON:
And Clorinda, Mrs ILIFF.

To which will be added, *(never performed here)*,
A New FARCE, called, The
FIRST FLOOR.
Written by Mr COBB.
As performed with universal applause at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

Whimsey, Mr WILSON;
Young Whimsey, Mr ILIFF;
Monford, Mr BELL;—Furnish, Mr HALLION;
Simon, Mr YATES;—Landlord, Mr W. WELLS;
And Tim Tartlet, Mr LA-MASH.
Charlotte, Mrs WOODS;
Nancy, Mrs J. BLAND;
And Mrs Pattypan, Mrs CHARTERIS.

THE THEATRE IN GLASGOW WILL OPEN On THURSDAY next, with
HE WOU'D BE A SOLDIER,
AND
ROSINA.

SIGNORA SULTANI begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public, That the Governor and Directors of the Musical Society have fixed her night for Tuesday the 13th March; and she will endeavour, by every exertion in her power, to render herself worthy the protection and patronage of the Public.

PLAN.

ACT I.

Overture, HAYDN.
Song, Signor TORRIGIANI.
Duetto, Signora SULTANI and Signor URBANI.

ACT II.

Song, Signor URBANI.
Quartetto, PLEYEL.
Song, Signora SULTANI.
The favourite Trio, "*A Saltellar*," by SARTI,
Signora SULTANI, Signor URBANI, and Signor TORRIGIANI.

ACT III.

Song, Signor TORRIGIANI.
Symph. Concertante, composed by Signor URBANI:
First Violin, Signor STABILINI.
Song, Signora SULTANI.
A New Comic Trio, by GUGLIELMI,
Signora SULTANI, Signor URBANI, and Signor TORRIGIANI.

TICKETS to be had at Signor URBANI's, Warriston's Close, and at all the Music Shops.

St CECILIA's HALL.

On WEDNESDAY, March 21. 1787, will be performed,
A CONCERT
OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
For the Benefit of Mr SCHETKY.

ACT I.

Overture and first Chorus of Acis and Galatea, HANDEL.
Song, Signior CORRI.
Concerto Piano Forte, Master CLARK.
Song, Signior URBANI.
Fiber's Favourite Concerto on the Oboe, Mr SIPPE.

* * * * * *

ACT II.

Concerto Violincello, Mr SCHETKY.
Song, Signora CORRI.
Quartetto, ——
Duette, Signior and Signora CORRI.
Concert Violin, Signior STABILINI.
Duette and Chorus, *Happy, Happy!* Acis and Galatea.

Tickets, 3 s. each, to be had at the Music-shops, and at Mr SCHETKY's, Fowlis's Close, Fountain Well.
To begin at Half-past Six o'clock.

Spruce or fine Fir Seed

MAY be had at 3 s. per lib. by applying to James Murray, at Abergeldie, by Aberdeen.—He will deliver the seed at Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, or Aberdeen, on a reasonable allowance for the carriage.

SALE OF SILK DAMASK.

TO be SOLD by Mrs DALGLIESH AND SON, Auctioneers in Edinburgh, about Two Hundred and Fifty-Two Yards of RICH CRIMSON SILK DAMASK, Three Quarters broad. It will be sold at Ten Shillings and Sixpence per yard, unless a higher offer is made betwixt and Monday the 26th instant. Not to be repeated.

INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of HUGH SETON of Touch, Esq.

THE parish church of St Ninian's being now vacant by the death of the late incumbent, Mr Seton's Creditors are requested to meet in John's Coffeehouse at Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 3d April next, at two o'clock afternoon, to consider of the propriety of the factor disposing of the right of patronage, by voluntary public sale, and to fix the upset price at which the same may be exposed.

GIDEON GRAY, Factor.

Upset Price Reduced—By Adjournment.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 16th day of March 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of EASTER LANGLEE, in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh.

This farm consists of above four hundred English acres, all arable, and finely watered. It is beautifully situated upon the river Tweed, nearly mid-way between Melrose and Galashiells, within about a mile and a half of each of these towns, with the turnpike-road running through these lands. The river Tweed bounds the farm upon the south; and on the west, north, and east, it is well sheltered by high grounds; so that it is warm and early land. No improvement hath hitherto been made upon it. The present rent is only 70l. and the current lease expires at Whitsunday next.

For further particulars, apply to Archibald Gibson writer to the signet, with whom a plan of the lands and titledeeds are lodged. Proposals for a lease may be also given in as above, which will be kept secret, if desired.

AUCTION OF PICTURES,

Collected by the late Mr STUART of DUNEARN.

AS there was not time during the two days of Auction on the 9th and 10th instant, to expose the whole of this Collection, and as several purchasers were desirous that it should be continued, it has been determined to offer for sale by auction the rest of the PICTURES, as well as those which, though exposed, were not purchased. The auction will begin on Wednesday next the 14th instant, at twelve o'clock; and if any part of the collection remains, and purchasers desire, it will be continued on Friday the 16th instant, at the same hour.

Upwards of One Hundred Pictures still remain for sale, and among these not only the most valuable parts of this collection, but many beautiful pieces by great masters, which from the rate at which similar ones were bought, will not probably bring a great price.

A considerable number will be offered to the company at pleasure, as by far the greater number sold on the former days were exposed in this manner. The collection may be seen to-morrow, being the 13th instant, as well as on Wednesday the day of sale, from ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. Room is now made for many small pictures which have not been seen before, on account of their distance from the eye, and besides these, there are a few pictures not in the former sale.

☞ A curious and striking miniature of Oliver Cromwell among these, about the size of a six-penny piece, in a silver filigree setting.

The public, as well as intending purchasers, invited to view this collection in Hay's Street, Nicolson's Square.

Auction of Medical Books, &c.

To-morrow will be published,

A CATALOGUE of a valuable Collection of BOOKS, in the Medical line, &c. to be sold by auction by W MARTIN, at Mr Fyffe's Sale-room, Bridge Street, on Tuesday an Wednesday nights, the 13th and 14th March, the whole to be sold off without reserve.

A complete set of Chirurgical Instruments made by *Sanguine*.

Seville Oranges for Marmalade,

LEMONS, &c.

Just arrived from Seville, in the Margaret and Elizabeth, Capt. John Hunter,

A Parcel of very fine high-coloured BITTER ORANGES for Marmalade, and a parcel of LEMONS, to be Sold in chests and half chests: Also, a few CHINA ORANGES, to be sold in half chests.

Apply to Walker, Thomson, and Company, Edinburgh or to David Liddell, at their Warehouse, Kirkgate, Leith.

BLOOM RAISINS, ZANT CURRANTS, CONGO TEAS, to be sold in Boxes. Casks. Chests.

Good fresh BOHEA, and SINGLO TEAS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Timber Bush, Leith, on Tuesday the 13th current, at twelve o'clock,

A Cargo of Christiana DEALS and BATTENS,

which was imported last summer, on board the ship Colonel Dundas—consisting of a quantity of best yellow deals 2¼ inches thick, and 11, 12, and 13 feet long, to 12 feet long.

Some White Deals 13 feet long, by 3 inches thick, and also a few Half Deals.

The conditions of sale will be seen in the hands of Mr Elliston, solicitor-at-law, Edinburgh; and for further particulars apply to him, or to Messr Anderson, Douglas, and Co. merchants in Leith, who will show the timber.

House and Parks in Fife-shire.

TO be LET, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next, the Old Mansion-house of RANKEILLOR-MAKGILL, with a good Garden, and a number of Parks, either together or separately.

Particulars may be had, and proposals given in, either at the new house of Rankeillor, or to James Walker, Esq; of Daftmiln.

TO be LET or SOLD, and entered to now, or at the term of Whitsunday first,

That large, elegant, and commodious

HOUSE and Offices in the Town of Linlithgow, opposite to the Cross, with the Gardens now converted into pleasure ground, and stopping banks or walks of about two acres, all inclosed, some time possessed by Governor Glen and others. The subjects are in complete repair, and fit for the accommodation of a genteel family, or an inn, or any branch of manufacture.

N. B. The premisses could be divided so as to accommodate two private families.

Apply to Provost Clarke, Linlithgow; James Buncle, wright there; or Allan Clarke, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN BUCHANAN of Croy.

IN the Process of Ranking and Sale, raised and pursued at the instance of Ensign Walter Graham of the regiment of foot, now farmer in Little Glenny, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against John Buchanan of Croy, and all and sundry his creditors, Lord Monboddo, Ordinary thereto, by his interlocutor, 7th March instant, assigned the 12th of June next to all and sundry the creditors of the bankrupt, to produce their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them against the bankrupt or his estate, and that for the Second Term; with certification, as in a reduction and improbation; and appointed this notice thereof, so as the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

H. S. CALLENDER Clk.

Sale of wood of Craighall.

TO be exposed to public roup at Craighall, in the parish of Rattray, and county of Perth, on Friday the 16th day of March 1787,

The whole NATURAL WOOD of CRAIGHALL, excepting such reserves as are particularly marked or described. The wood consists mostly of OAK, and lies in a district where a ready market will be found both for timber and bark.—Any person inclining to see the wood, and be informed of the conditions of sale, may apply to James M'Laren, ground officer at the house of Craighall.

TO be LET, for such a term of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

The House, Offices, and Gardens of

FAIRNILIE, together with the farm, as now possessed by Duncan Macnab. The premisses lie in the county of Selkirk, and parish of Galashiels, delightfully situated on the river Tweed, thirty-one miles from Edinburgh, on the great road to Carlisle, and near excellent shooting and fishing.

The farm is suited either for grass or corn, and is divided into inclosures well sheltered and watered. The house is suited for accommodating a gentleman's family; and if such offer, the proprietor will have no objection to lay out a reasonable sum on repairs which may seem necessary.

For particulars, enquire at John Laing sheriff-clerk of Selkirk, who will also give orders for showing the premisses.

Botany Bay, in New Holland.

This day is published,

In one volume 8vo, price 6 s. in boards.

Illustrated with a large Map of New Holland, a Chart of Botany Bay, and a general Chart from England to Botany Bay, neatly coloured,

THE HISTORY of NEW HOLLAND, from its first discovery in 1616, to the present time. With a particular account of its produce and inhabitants.

And a Description of

BOTANY BAY.

ALSO,

A List of the Naval, Marine, Military and Civil Establishment.

To which is prefixed,

An INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSE on Banishment.

By the Right Hon. WILLIAM EDEN.

LONDON, Printed for JOHN STOCKDALE, opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly, and CHARLES ELLIOT, Edinburgh.

Of whom may be had, just published,

1. POEMS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS, by Henry James Pye, Esq. M. P. Elegantly printed in two volumes octavo, and embellished with beautiful Frontispieces. Price 12 s. in boards.

2. THE CHILDREN's FRIEND, translated from the French of M. BERQUIN. Printed on a fine paper, complete in four volumes, and ornamented with beautiful Engravings, price only 8 s.

The above is an elegant and valuable Present for the New Year.

Just published, price 3 s.

Printed for the Author, and James Duncan bookseller, Trongate, Glasgow; and sold by them and J. Bell, J. Dickson, W. Creech, and C. Elliot, booksellers, Edinburgh,

A SECOND EDITION OF

Mr Burns's Pronouncing Dictionary

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

Enlarged with the addition of above 3300 words more than the former.

In this dictionary each word is properly accented, and the just pronunciation of every syllable ascertained by a method so plain and simple, that a boy may acquire it in a few days.

To render this edition as complete and universally useful as possible, the Chronological Index of important Events and remarkable Persons, recorded in ancient and modern history, is nearly doubled, and all arranged in an alphabetical order; so that the date of any remarkable event or person may be as easily found as a word in the dictionary.

The greatest care has been taken to render this new edition of the dictionary and chronology as full and correct as possible, and the whole is comprised in a volume perfectly convenient for the pocket.

N. B. Booksellers and teachers in town or country may be supplied by the above Edinburgh booksellers on the same terms as by the publishers.

TO COVER THIS SEASON,

[illegible] and Half-a-Crown to the Groom.

He is got by Matchem, dame by Alcides. Chamont is remarkable for figure, strength, action, and a good constitution.

Grass for Mares, at the usual price.

TO COVER THIS SEASON,
At Darnhall, near Peebles,

HERCULES, (late the property of Sir Archibald Hope,) at One Guinea a Mare, and Half-a-Crown to the Groom.

N. B. Good grass for Mares, at the usual price.

TOLLS TO LET,

AND GENERAL MEETING of TRUSTEES,

HAWICK DISTRICT.

UPON Thursday the 29th day of March 1787, mid-day, within the Council-house of Hawick, will be Let by public roup, for one year after 26th May next,

The Toll-Duties to be levied at the Turnpike Bars of
COULTERSCLEUGH,
HAWICK-LONE, And
HAREMOSS,

All upon the great road leading from Langholm to Selkirk, in the county of Roxburgh.

The offerers instantly to produce satisfying sureties, otherwise their offers not to be received.

The Trustees for the said District are requested to meet that day by eleven o'clock. DAVID BROWN Clerk.

AT LONDON,

The Betsey of Dunbar,

WILLIAM MILLER Master,

Now lying at Miller's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, &c. and sails positively the 24th current.

The Betsey is a fine new smack, every way adapted to the trade, having excellent accommodation for passengers, who may depend on being well used.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

The Ship Alexander,

ALEXANDER RITCHIE Master,

Now ready to take goods on board at Greenock, and positively will be clear to sail by the 26th of March.

The Alexander is built of cedar and live oak, has a Mediterranean pass, and excellent accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr William Donald, merchan, Glasgow, or John Stewart, and Co. Greenock.

Greenock, 26th February 1787.

FOR GRENADA,

THE CARRIERE,

ROBERT STEEL Master,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock by the 15th of February, and clear to sail the 25th March.

For freight or passage, apply to John Campbell senior, in Glasgow, or the master at Greenock.

A good BLACKSMITH, used to horse-shoeing and country work, a good HOUSE CARPENTER, and a good MASON, well recommended, and willing to engage to serve in Grenada for a term of years, will receive good encouragement from Mr Campbell.

WANTED,

A Man or Women Cook for a family in the Country, who can be well recommended.

Apply at this Printing Office.

WANTS A PLACE,

Against Whitsunday next,

A Land Surveyor, who has acted as a land steward, and has been in the practice of making plans of lands. He has served several Gentlemen in Northumberland, from whom he can produce an unexceptionable character.

Further particulars may be had, by applying to Mr William Smith at Swarland, near Felton, Northumberland, or Henry Howie at Woollerhaugh-head.

BOOKS,

Published and sold by J. Dickson.

Inquiries concerning the Poor,

By JOHN M'FARLANE, D.D.—In one vol. 8vo, price 5 s. in boards.

Sermons by Samuel Charteris, minister of Wilton, in 8vo, price in boards 4 s. 6d.

A Delineation of the Parables of our blessed Saviour, with a dissertation on parables and allegorical writings in general, by Andrew Gray, D.D. price 6 s. handsomely bound.

Dickson's Agriculture, 2 vols 8vo, price in boards 10 s. 6d.

The Agriculture of the Ancients, by the same author, will be published in a few months, of the same size with his Practical Agriculture.

This Day is published,

Charles Elliot's Catalogue for 1787.

COMPREHENDING

The ENTIRE LIBRARY of the late ALEXANDER STUART, of Duneara, Esq; several other valuable parcels lately purchased; and the stock of the seller.

The whole forming a most extensive and valuable Collection of Books in the various branches of Literature; particularly, a large Assortment of Books on British and Irish History; History of various Nations; Voyages, and Travels; an excellent variety of Miscellaneous Literature, including all the Novels of merit published within these fifty years, and many of an earlier date; a number of valuable Books of Antiquities, Maps and Prints, the Fine Arts, &c.; a very general and complete Selection of the most approved New Publications; together with a large Assortment of French Books, Sermons, and Divinity.

The Books are all well bound, unless otherwise expressed. Most of Captain Stuart's books are superbly bound, many of them in Russia and Morocco leather, gilt leaves and back, and all in the most excellent condition.

Curators of public and proprietors of private libraries in town and country will find it their interest to attend to this Catalogue, as many of these Books may not soon appear again.

The Books will be shewn at the shop of C. Elliot, Parliament Square, and at his warehouse (the old Cess-Office) first flair below the entry to the Earthen Mound, Lawn-market.

Catalogues, Price One Shilling, to be returned off the first purchase, to be had at the places of [illegible] Duncan, and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow; R. M'Lauchlan, Dumfries; Morison and Son, Perth; and A. Angus and Son, Aberdeen.

☞ Those who pay for a catalogue may have the money returned after perusal.

N. B. It is requested that Gentlemen both in town and country, will send written orders by their servants and carriers for the catalogue; and if any should have got duplicates, it is begged they will return one of them; and it will also be obliging, if those that have no further occasion for catalogues will return them.

War-Office, March 3. 1787.

THIRD regiment of foot, Lieutenant Charles Ingram, from the half-pay of the 74th regiment, is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Comerford.

32d Regiment of foot, John Buchanan, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Bradford.

44th Regiment of foot, Ensign John Robertson to be Lieutenant, vice Blick. Edward Wilson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robertson.

72d Regiment of foot, Charles Thomas Grant, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lill.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland, dated February 5. 1787.

4th Regiment of horse, Reverend John Moore to be Chaplain, vice Preston, deceased.

5th Regiment of dragoons, Ensign Wames William Westenra, from the 59th foot, to be Cornet, vice Mellefont, promoted.

17th Regiment of dragoons, Eldest Cornet Evan Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Hatton, resigned. Mr Peter David D. Moulin to be Cornet, vice Lloyd.

1st Battalion, 1st foot, Major Oliver Nicolls to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fraser, deceased.

4th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas Russell, from the half-pay of the late Major Fuller's corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Percy, exchanged.

5th Regiment of foot, Eldest Captain John Smith to be Major, vice Battier, resigned. Lieutenant Thomas Bassett to be Captain. Ensign Richard Monk Quin to be Lieutenant. Mr William Godley to be Ensign. Captain Richard Talbot, from the half-pay of the late 85th foot, to be Captain, vice Cox, exchanged.

15th Regiment of foot, Ensign Dunbar Hamilton Price, from the half-pay of Captain Newton's late independent company, to be Ensign, vice Webb, exchanged. Captain-Lieutenant George Cockburn, from the 63th foot, to be Captain en Second, vice Barbutt, exchanged.

20th Regiment of foot, Mr Essex Whyte Edgeworth to be Ensign, vice Eccles, promoted.

21st Regiment of foot, Captain Ward Offley, from half-pay of the late 72d foot, to be Captain en Second, vice Starkie, exchanged.

24th Regiment of foot, Mr Edward Richardson to be Ensign, vice Spears, promoted.

26th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas Boyes, from half pay of the late 98th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cumming, exchanged.

46th Regiment of foot, Ensign en Second William Cooper Forster to be Quarter-Master, vice Nailor, resigned.

49th Regiment of foot, Major Hew Dalrymple, from the 6th foot, to be Major, vice Vessey, exchanged. Lieutenant Henry Benson, of the 49th, to be Adjutant, vice Powell, resigned.

61st Regiment of foot, Mr William Henry Tatton to be Ensign, vice Cullen, resigned.

62d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Gorges Graham, from the half-pay of the late 84th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Blood, exchanged. Mr Lewis William Brouncker to be Ensign, vice Batchelor, promoted. Lieutenant en Second William Oldham to be Quarter-Master, vice Bromhead, resigned.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 7.

MR ROSE, Mr Huſſey, Mr Sheridan, and Mr Martin ſpoke on Sir Grey Cooper's motion, mentioned in our laſt, which was to this purpoſe, that the Conſolidation of the Cuſtoms and the French Treaty ſhould not be included in one bill, but that there ſhould be ſeparate bills for each; when the queſtion being put, it was negatived by a majority of 73; there being for the motion, 64; againſt it, 137.

ADDRESS ON THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Mr *Fox* introduced his promiſed motion on the ſubject of the addreſs, agreed to be preſented to his Majeſty, by remarking, that there was in the diſcuſſion of this buſineſs, a matter of more importance than the buſineſs itſelf. For great as the queſtion on our commerce was, extended in its effects, and momentous in its conſequences, he could not but think, that any invaſion committed on the ſacred rights of our conſtitution was of much greater magnitude. If it was inferred from the late deciſion of the Houſe, that they, by pledging raſhly their opinion on the merits of the Treaty, had precluded all that deliberation which was requiſite in its future progreſs, he muſt be of opinion, that an innovation was introduced, the conſequences of which were a ſource of alarming contemplation, and ſuch as could not be too ſeriouſly deprecated by that Houſe.

The wiſdom and the experience of our anceſtors had made it neceſſary that every meaſure which was to be eſtabliſhed in that Houſe, ſhould paſs through a number of ſtages, in each of which they were called on for their moſt ſolemn deliberation. There was, in the firſt place, a reſolution to be moved in a Committee of the whole Houſe—there was then the report of that reſolution—the motion for leave to bring in the bill—the firſt and ſecond readings—the committee—the report—the third reading—and the motion that the bills ſhould paſs; beſide ſeveral others which would ſuggeſt themſelves to thoſe who were converſant in the forms of that Houſe. The firſt of which had been introduced by a reſolution of that Houſe, in 1771, which applied particularly to matters of commerce, as evidently requiring more diſcuſſion and minute information than any other ſubject whatſoever. This principle, however ſeemed to be entirely reverſed by the proceeding on which he was now to animadvert; thoſe two preliminary meaſures which had been added to the others, through precaution, being conſidered as forming the only ſtages for deliberation, on a meaſure confeſſedly as important as any that had ever claimed their attention; and in oppoſition to all the eſtabliſhed maxims of their anceſtors, they had deliberated but *twice*, when they were called on to pledge themſelves to their *final* deciſion, and to ſtand in this dilemma—either to paſs a number of acts in ſpite of future conviction, which may tell them that it was impolitic, unwiſe, and even ruinous; or to break the promiſe, ſolemnly made to their Sovereign, by which they had bound themſelves, without condition, to carry the treaty into effect.

Recurring to the Treaty of Utrecht, though on that ſubject ſome perſons were of opinion that he dwelt too much—ſtrong arguments would preſent themſelves to ſhew, how highly applicable to the preſent queſtion of that treaty had been highly ſalutary to the intereſts of this country; that it had ſaved us from a ruinous connexion with France; that it had ſecured our commerce, and eſtabliſhed our conſtitution. But thoſe by whom this conſequence was admitted, ſhould recollect, that if the treaty of Utrecht had been paſſed in the manner of the preſent treaty; if, on the ſecond deliberation, the Houſe had been called on for their final deciſion, then that meaſure, "with all its imperfections on its head," would have been fully and firmly eſtabliſhed: the firſt introduction of that treaty had been ſanctioned by a very large majority, and the ſame appeared in all its primary ſtages, until the bill had paſſed through a committee; and it was not until the debate on the report, that the national alarm reached the Houſe, which finally occaſioned the downfal of the treaty. Here was a pregnant inſtance of the wiſdom of our forefathers in eſtabliſhing theſe forms. They prudently ſacrificed the advantages reſulting from haſte in particular inſtances, for the more eſſential benefits of ſafe and cautious deliberation; but we, on the contrary, had proceeded to reſign thoſe advantages, by purſuing a mode which was ſanctioned by no precedent, to encounter dangers for which no poſſible motive could be aſſigned.

It would appear, however, that the preſent Miniſters had attentively regarded the tranſactions of that day, not for the purpoſe of gaining wiſdom from the miſcarriage of their projects, but for the more *worthy* end of reſining on the arts of puſhing an obnoxious meaſure through that Houſe. They had ſeen, that the alarms which ſpread through the kingdom at that time aroſe chiefly from the fear of diſſolving our connections with Portugal; this they had therefore prevented at leaſt for a time, by inſerting in the preſent treaty a reſervation in favour of the latter kingdom. They had ſeen, that the treaty of Utrecht miſcarried in one of its laſt ſtages, and they had therefore cauſed the Houſe to pledge itſelf in the very beginning, and exacted a promiſe which, it may be relied on, muſt prove a check to their future deliberations; and fearful leſt thoſe majorities, which the ardour for novelty was ſure to create, ſhould dwindle in the Committee, and abandon them on the report, they were determined to ſecure their adherence as far as that end could be effected by a ſolemn promiſe, though in this ſtretch of influence, every form and precedent was violated or neglected.

A general promiſe, he admitted, inveſting the Sovereign with a certain power, in particular caſes, was undoubtedly juſtifiable. Thus, in ſubſidiary Treaties, it was neceſſary that the Houſe ſhould pledge itſelf to make good the conditions agreed on; and thus, in caſes of exigency, to ſtrengthen the hands of the Crown. But even in that caſe they were left entirely free as to the manner in which the ſums granted were to be raiſed; whereas, in the preſent caſe, every thing was granted, without condition and without reſerve. He would ſuppoſe, for an inſtant, that they had been called on before the concluſion of the Treaty, to pledge themſelves to accede to what ſhould be determined by the Sovereign:—there would then be given additional ſtrength to the functions of the Crown; and tho' this Houſe could never accede to ſuch a requiſition, yet it was evident, that a ſtrong motive could be aſſigned for the demand.—But, at preſent, no reaſon could be given, becauſe no additional ſtrength was given to the Crown, or demanded by the ſituation of affairs. The condition of the Treaty was, that its clauſes ſhould have their effect—not when Parliament ſhould have *pledged* themſelves to accede—but when *laws* ſhould have been paſſed for its ratification. There being therefore no reaſonable cauſe to be aſſigned, nor advantage to be gained, the Houſe muſt look for other motives; and none ſo obviouſly preſented themſelves as thoſe which he had mentioned—the wiſh to ſecure the meaſure from any poſſible failure—and to repel the applications of the people, by holding forth the deciſion as fixed and irrevocable. The latter effect, he made no doubt, but it had produced; and it was therefore mentioned in the reſolution which he ſhould now propoſe, and which was intended as a proteſt on his part, and on the part of thoſe who thought with him, againſt the unconſtitutional meaſures which had been purſued.

He then proceeded to mention the ſituation in which the Houſe of Lords was placed by the interpretation given to this addreſs, as being deprived of all power of deliberation, except what had been exerciſed on the reſolution and report. It had been urged in reply to this, that as the bills would in no very reſpect be money bills, no power was taken from them, but that of alteration, which by practice of Parliament they were forbidden to uſe. The Houſe of Commons, he obſerved, pledged as they were argued to be, by the addreſs, were preciſely in the ſame predicament, and were equally precluded from making any alteration; but then it was to be conſidered that the Houſe of Lords would labour under an additional embarraſſment; from being compelled to diſcuſs the Treaty in future, as connected with the conſolidation of the Cuſtoms, which was to them in every reſpect a new meaſure, and which it was not in their power to receive or reject, without receiving or rejecting, at the ſame time, the reſolutions of the Treaty.

The maxim, he obſerved, had always been invariably admitted, and more particularly ſince the reſolution of that Houſe in 1741, that the ſentiments of Majeſty, on any ſubject then pending, ſhould not be communicated either directly or indirectly to Parliament. The rule had always oſtenſibly been obſerved; and though, on a late occaſion, ſome perſons had ſuſpected the truth of the *fact*; yet in *theory*, as far as he had known, no man doubted of its propriety.—The perſons therefore, who could adviſe his Majeſty to an oppoſite conduct, adviſed him to forget the tenure, by which he held the ſovereignty, and, as far as it was in their power, tore the Crown from his Royal brows. This being admitted, in what ſituation would Parliament find themſelves on preſenting the addreſs? If his Majeſty's anſwer was couched in the uſual language, it and an approbation of their conduct in accepting the treaty. In paſſing the bill, they would be therefore expoſed to hear, in every ſtage, of the approval given by the Sovereign, and of the promiſe by which they ſtood pledged. In the firſt of theſe caſes, there was a direct and poſitive violation of the maxims which he had juſt ſtated, and an end of all freedom of debate; in the ſecond, it was evident how far the minds almoſt of all would be ſhackled by the idea of a promiſe, and how much it would check all that ſpirit of enquiry, which was ſo much demanded by the ſubject. Theſe, however, he admitted, were not the abſolute conſequences of the addreſs; it was poſſible that his Majeſty's anſwer may be ſo worded as to avoid them: but ſurrounded as their proceedings would be by difficulties,—and he would repeat, unſolicited as theſe dangers were by the occaſion, the mode purſued muſt ſtill meet his entire condemnation. If the ſyſtem was ſuch as had been aſſerted; if it was ſuch as would increaſe the wealth of the nation, and eſtabliſh the glory of the miniſter; why were they not to go through it with that free and unembarraſſed deliberation which in that caſe could only tend to illuſtrate its excellencies? Why was it joined to the ſyſtem of conſolidation? Why was it haſtened through the Houſe? and why, in that precipitation, was all form and precedent to be ſacrificed?—Theſe were not the features of a meaſure from which ſo many bleſſings were to be derived; but, he would appeal to common ſenſe, whether there was not more conſiſtency in aſcribing ſuch conduct to the motives which he had before pointed out.—If it was urged on this occaſion, that he dwelt too much on the preſervation of the form, and adherence to precedent, he would reply in the language of ſome of the greateſt men who had adorned that Houſe;—"that *forms* were ever the intrenchment of minorities."—It was from this ſtand, that the beſt and wiſeſt oppoſitions had ſucceſſively repulſed every deſtructive meaſure that had been introduced.—But if an addreſs was deemed indiſpenſibly neceſſary, it ſurely might have been introduced in a form leſs determinative; general terms of approbation may have been followed by an aſſurance that Parliament held themſelves pledged not to conclude, but to beſtow the moſt attentive conſideration on the treaty. Mr Fox here quoted a precedent from this reign, which gave the ſtrongeſt implied proof, that the Houſe of Commons of that day conſidered ſuch an addreſs as the preſent, which was then paſſed by the Lords only, as highly improper and unconſtitutional; and this, he added, was the only precedent approaching to the preſent circumſtance, which he could find on the moſt diligent reſearch.—The addreſſes during the late war, he remarked, had been generally oppoſed on the ground, that they went to pledge the Houſe too far to the meaſures to be purſued the enſuing campaign; and they were defended not by aſſerting the propriety or neceſſity of pledging the Houſe in that manner, but by denying, that any ſuch pledge was given by the words of the addreſs. That which was then diſavowed, now appeared as the leading feature of the preſent meaſure. But whence aroſe this charge? Was it becauſe thoſe meaſures were difficult and complicated, and that the preſent was plain and ſimple? On the contrary, one of theſe meaſures could be more fully debated in three hours, than the preſent could in as many weeks. If the mode, therefore, of proceeding by reſolutions was deemed eligible in a matter of ſo much importance, why not carry it ſtill further, and apply it *a fortiori*, to matters of leſs moment. A few of theſe reſolutions, formed on the principal objects before the Houſe, would greatly diminiſh their labour, and curtail the duration of each ſeſſion to a fortnight; and the preſent may be regarded as a precedent for every future departure from the ſalutary maxims and ſacred forms of our anceſtors.

Mr Fox dwelt for a long time, and with infinite force on this idea, and having diverſified and enforced each argument with his uſual ability, he concluded, by moving his reſolution, which was to this effect, "That the Houſe ſhould not conſider themſelves as bound by any addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, from diſcuſſing the meaſure in all its future ſtages, nor debarred from receiving any petitions which may be preſented on further information or conſideration of the ſubject."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that all the powers of eloquence that had been made uſe of by the Right Hon. Gentleman, appeared to him but an unneceſſary waſte of time; all his eloquence did not tend to prove, that the addreſs would either betray, ſurrender, or annihilate the rights of that Houſe, or prevent petitions from being received againſt the Treaty in its further progreſs. Time enough, however, had been allowed, if the manufacturers thought fit to petition, ſo long ſince as when his Majeſty made his laſt moſt gracious ſpeech. Parliament having approved the Treaty, it ſurely was a wiſe and reſpectful meaſure to addreſs the King as early as poſſible, as well to convince his Majeſty that no time had been loſt, as to put a ſtop to thoſe long arguments which the Right Hon. Gentleman over the way had been ſo continually preſſing on the Houſe. The Treaty of Utrecht had been mentioned as being ſimilar in its conſequences to that now before them; but he begged leave to obſerve, that they were very different. The Treaty of Utrecht was firſt announced on the 9th of May; it was brought forward, and on the 14th rejected; whilſt the French Treaty has been agitating for ſome months. The Right Hon. Gentleman, ſaid Mr Pitt, entrenched in his precedents, ſeemed as if confident of carrying conviction with his arguments; and as he was ſo fond of quoting precedents, he ſhould juſt call to his recollection the period of Lord Northington's adminiſtration in Ireland, at the time Mr Fox was Secretary of State. The circumſtance to which he alluded, was the propoſed repeal of the act of George the Firſt, for eſtabliſhing the dependency of that kingdom upon this. Upon this occaſion the reſolutions of the Iriſh Parliament were ſent to his Majeſty and returned back to that country, and the Right Hon. Mr Secretary Fitzpatrick moved, and carried an addreſs to the King, expreſſive of their gratitude. This took place pending the deſpute. He did not know whether theſe were the beſt or the worſt of times; but theſe, he conceived, were the *worſt of times* for the Right Hon. Gentleman, and he did not deſire to ſee them mend as far as related to his coming into power. In his zeal for conſtitution, the Right Hon. Gentleman had ſpoken with a kind of aſperity, threatening an impeachment of ſome one; for his part, he ſaid, he held the idea in contempt, and ſhould move the following amendment to Mr Fox's motion, "That it is neceſſary *now* to declare," &c.

Mr *Fox* contended, that the addreſs *prima facie* pledges the word of Parliament, and ought to be guarded againſt with all poſſible care.

Mr *Pitt* replied and ſaid, the addreſs by no means tended to bind us in any reſpect, and again adverted to Mr Fox's conduct while in adminiſtration. In thoſe halcyon days, ſaid the Right Hon. Gentleman, all was liberty and proſperity; and paſſed ſome very ill-timed perſonalities relative to the minority, which brought up

Mr *Sheridan*, who, in a moſt able and eloquent ſpeech, turned all Mr Pitt's arguments into ridicule. He ſaid, that whatever the Right Hon. Gentleman's opinion of minorities was, there was a period when he found himſelf in that *uneaſy* ſituation; and notwithſtanding his boaſted profeſſion of modeſty and diffidence, the Right Hon. Gentleman *now* took very good care to keep his *place*. With reſpect to the precedents which originated in the adminiſtration of Mr Fox, he did not ſee that they were at all analogous to the addreſs in queſtion, and concluded with ſome very ſevere and pointed animadverſions on the general tenor of Mr Pitt's political conduct, particularly relative to his connections with the Marquis of Lanſdown, upon whom he was very ſevere.

Mr *Baſtard* expreſſed his amazement, that the Right Hon. Gentlemen were daily ſpeaking in crimination of each other. He could not ſee that Ireland had any thing to do with the preſent ſubject of debate. The Treaty, he ſaid, he liked, but would give his vote againſt the addreſs.

Mr *Fox* admitted what the Right Hon. Gentleman ſaid reſpecting to this being the worſt of times, for he really thought them ſo in every ſenſe of the word, and congratulated him on his better fortune, of which he ſeemed at all times ſo proud. The precedent brought forward by the Right Hon. Gentleman was no precedent at all. Ireland, he ſaid, ſent a project to England, and the latter ſent a counter project to the former. It was a negociation carried on by the ſervants of the Crown, but the King had nothing to do with it. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in the courſe of his debate, took occaſion to arraign the conduct of the Marquis of Lanſdown, which brought up

The *Attorney General*, who with great warmth defended the noble Lord, and called him the ſaviour of England by the peace he had made. The learned gentleman cauſed a very great laugh in the Houſe, by obſerving, that the Hon. Gentlemen near him were always ready to defend the conduct of the noble Marquis when they could do it with *decency*.

Mr *Bearcroft* ſaid, that the honourable members on both ſides the Houſe appeared to be ſpeaking *at* inſtead of *to* each other. They all ſeemed to agree in one point, which was relative to a noble Marquis, who for his part, he ſaid, he conſidered as a very great and deſerving character.

Mr Pitt and Mr Dundas roſe to ſay, that they had no reaſon to condemn the Marquis of Lanſdown, nor did they wiſh ſuch an idea to go abroad. They both ſpoke very handſomely of his Lordſhip.

Sir *William Molesworth* looked round for the Surveyor General of the Ordnance, who had declared, when the Board of Officers were ſent to inſpect the fortifications, that if their report ſhould be in favour of the intended addition, *that* Houſe would ſtand *pledged* for the completion of it—this the Hon. Baronet adduced as a caſe in point.

Mr *Fox* begged to be underſtood, that whatever he had hinted reſpecting a noble Marquis, went only to his public character. He ſaid, that he would ſcorn to act ſo ungentleman-like a part, as to traduce the private character of any perſon in that Houſe.

The Houſe then divided on Mr Pitt's amendment to Mr Fox's motion, when there appeared,

For the Addreſs — 188
Againſt it — 113
Majority — 75

The Houſe being reſumed, adjourned.

THURSDAY, *March* 8.

The Speaker acquainted the Houſe, that a liſt, relative to the Eaſt India Judicature Bill, was laid on the table.

Mr Baſtard preſented the Exchequer courts bill, which was ordered to be printed.

Ordered a copy of a letter to Sir Elijah Impey, and a copy of a letter from Bengal, relative to opiums; and ſeveral other papers to be laid before the Houſe, relative to Governor Haſtings.

The Speaker, attended by ſuch members as were preſent, proceeded to St James's with the Addreſs of that Houſe to his Majeſty, relative to the Commercial Treaty; after which the Houſe adjourned.

LLOYD's LIST.—*March* 9.

POOL 8th, A ſhip, name unknown, outward bound, from London, ran on ſhore laſt night on the Hook, but was this morning, after taking out part of her cargo, got off with little damage.

The Providence, Gibſon, from St Kitts, arrived at Dover, was obliged to cut away her ſails, rigging, mizen, and top-maſt, on the 2d inſtant, and left deſtitute on the French coaſt, and towed into Dover by a cutter.

The Ann, Tolſon, from Liverpool for Virginia, is put into Workington, all well.

The Agnes, Youd, from Virginia to Liverpool, is on ſhore in Scotland.

The Highfield, Cooper, is condemned at Trinidad.

The Eagle, Frears, from Honduras to Liverpool, foundered on her paſſage home, after having been on ſhore in the Gulph.

Captain Inglis, of the Elizabeth, arrived in the River, on the 1ſt inſtant, ſix leagues E. N. E. of Cape Pinnis, ſpoke the Chance, ——, of Pool, for Bilboa, all well.

Captain Heighington, of the Ariadne, arrived at Briſtol with the Virginia, parted with the Thomas, Thomas, of Dartmouth, from Trepany, on the 26th ult. in lat. 40. lon. 12. all well.

A Portugueſe ſhip, arrived at Calcutta the 23d of Auguſt, the Captain of which reports, that, about ſix weeks before, he fell in with the wreck of a Lark ſhip, off Ceylon.

The Barbara, Gyan, from Sandwich to Barcelona, went on ſhore the 11th ult. about three leagues from Cadiz, and it is feared will be loſt.

The Daniſh brig. Hope, Avidee, from Drontheim to Barcelona, was loſt near St Lucar the 11th ult.

The Alert, Nankeville, from Leghorn to London, is loſt on the Scherering Sand, part of the cargo expected to be ſaved.

The Diana, Schevering, for Dominica, is returned to Liverpool.

The Hope, Bridlington, from London to Barcelona, is on ſhore on Pool Bar. Greateſt part of the cargo is ſaved, and it is hoped the ſhip will be got off.

The Berbia, late Blair, from Charleſtown, is arrived at Fowey in great diſtreſs. The Captain and three men waſhed overboard the 11th ult.

The Mary, Stevenſon, from New York, arrived at Londonderry, is ſince blown out to ſea again.

Their Majeſties were laſt night at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, with the Princeſs Royal, Elizabeth, Auguſta, and the two young Princeſſes, and their attendants.

Yeſterday Lord and Lady Semple were introduced to their Majeſties at St James's, on their recent marriage.

The ſame day Captain Douglas, of the Guards, and his new married Lady, were at Court, and introduced to their Majeſties.

Yeſterday ——M'Dowal, Eſq; was preſented to their Majeſties at St James's, by Lord Elphinſtone.

A Proteſt entered againſt the Motion for an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty, reſpecting the Reſolutions on the Treay of Navigation and Commerce between his Majeſty and the Moſt Chriſtian King, is ſigned by

PORTLAND, CARLISLE,
DEVONSHIRE, NORFOLK,
CARDIFF, PORCHESTER.
FOLEY.

The ſubſtance of which is, "That though they are, at all times, deſirous to join in expreſſions of gratitude to his Majeſty, for his gracious intention to promote the welfare of his people; yet they cannot concur in the Addreſs propoſed, as the regard for the principles of the Conſtitution will not permit them to ſay, that they have taken into their ſerious conſideration the proviſions of a Treaty that muſt undergo a more ſerious conſideration in the regular progreſs of the bill; nor give aſſurances that they will take ſuch ſteps as may be neceſſary for giving effect to a ſyſtem, which will be their duty more fully to diſcuſs in all the ſtages of deliberation laid down by the rules of Parliament."

Mr Pitt has ſignified to the Weſt India Planters and Merchants, that his intention is to reduce the duty on French brandy to five ſhillings per gallon; and on rum only to four ſhillings. The duty on

brandy at present is nine shillings and seven-pence; and on rum five shillings and one penny. So that he will take off from the duty on rum (which is our own native commodity) no more than the paltry sum of one shilling and one penny per gallon.

The effect of lowering the duties on rum and brandy, will certainly be pernicious to the British distillery, which produces a great revenue—but there is not an article that adds to the revenue, and does so much mischief. Crimes out of number, and a dissoluteness of manners so desperately great, as scarce to admit of a remedy, are some of the precious effects of British spirits among the lower classes of people.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met, and went in procession to St James's with their joint address on the Commercial Treaty.

The Prince of Wales has lately had several private conferences with some of the Ministers, respecting the arrangement of his affairs; and his Royal Highness has given orders that a specific account of the state of his revenue be immediately laid before his Council.

A loan of two millions is talked of this year, to be applied to the payment of arrears on the Civil List, and other necessary purposes.

Gossip Rumour has already sent the contending Peers to Hyde-Park—but this is premature, as Mr *Fullarton* has refused to be *second* to the one, and Lord *Rawdon* to the other!

A certain noble Marquis seems determined to stand alone. He has certain principles which will assimilate with those of no party; and with his undeniable abilities, no party seems inclined to have him. He certainly heads no party of his own, and all his old friends are either dead, or disserviceable.

It must give pleasure to every friend of public merit and private virtue, to know that the great and good Lord Mansfield is better than he has been for three or four years past; and that there are hopes of his being once more restored to society by the salutary waters of Bath, aided by the attentions of his amiable and noble relatives.

Mr *Erskine* has returned the retaining fee sent him by Mr Hastings, and in handsome terms, declined becoming his advocate at his approaching trial.

Mr *Hastings's* trial will be at the bar of the House of Lords, and not in Westminster Hall, as some of the prints have erroneously stated.

The progress on the above occasion being an impeachment by the Commons, no lawyer, a member of that House, can be employed as counsel, either for or against the party impeached!

The enquiry into the removal of the St Eustatia papers from the Secretary of State's office, though it has hitherto slept, is not dropped; as we hear Lord Rodney, in conjunction with a noble Duke connected with no party, is indefatigable in arranging that business so as to bring it before the House of Lords soon after the Easter recess.

Lately died at Rome, aged 79 years, the celebrated painter Pompee Battoni, who, till a few days of his decease, continued in the exercise of his sublime talents. The city of Lucques had the honour of the birth of this capital artist; but Rome boasts of having essentially contributed towards the improvement or the powers of his extraordinary genius.

Mr Sheldon, the celebrated anatomist, embarked a few days since on board one of the ships bound for Botany Bay. Three of his pupils accompanied him, but the ship having put into land in consequence of a hard gale, two of them came ashore, and are arrived in London.

Mr Sheldon does not go to Botany Bay for the purpose of residing, but to make discoveries in Natural History.

What is rather extraordinary, the above gentleman embarked without giving previous notice to his most intimate friends, or even to his wife. His principal object is the fur trade at Kamschatka.

The following are the present Directors of the East India Company who go out by rotation at the ensuing election next month, having then been in four years: J. Michie, Esq; Chairman; John Woodhouse, Esq; Charles Mills, Esq; Abram Rolents, Esq; George Tatem, Esq; and Thomas Parry, Esq.

Wednesday Captain Wood, of the Earl of Wycombe, and Captain Tolme, of the Marquis of Lansdown, took leave of the Court of Directors of the India Company, previous to their departure for China.

A board of Revenue and a board of Commerce are established at Madras. Alexander Davidson, Esq; President; Messrs Charles Oakly, David Haliburton, and George Mowbray, members: William Balfour, Secretary of the Revenue Board.—The commercial one, James Henry Casamajor, Esq; President. Messrs. William Hamilton, J. E. Holland, and John Balfour, members; Oliver Colt, Secretary.

The members of the Revenue Board are to have a fixed salary, besides a commission upon the receipt of them. The Board of Trade will have a commission upon the sales of the Company's imports and exports.

The passengers come in the Ranger packet, are, Mr Speke, Ensign Poyntz of the 52d regiment, and Mr Mackay.

The Ranger left at Bengal, the ships—Phœnix, Talbot, William Pitt, Manship, Barrington, Ganges, Oxford, Walpole, Hillsborough, Lansdown, and Ravensworth; the Phœnix, Manship, and Talbot, were to be dispatched for Madras, in their way to England, in December; the William Pitt to be dispatched for England direct, about the 18th or 19th of same month; the Barrington, Ganges, and Oxford, early in January; and the Hillsborough, Walpole, and Lansdown, the beginning of February.

Sir Archibald Campbell had been very ill, but when the Ranger left Madras, was much better.

The ships—Valentine, Sullivan, General Goddard, Fort William, Vansittart, and Poulborne, sailed from Madras for Canton, in July; and the London, Europa, Middlesex, and Worcester, were to be dispatched for Canton, early in August.

The Foulis sailed from Madras to Bengal the 8th of September.

Mr Stables, and General Sloper, belonging to the Supreme Council in Bengal, come home the first ships of this season. The former has taken his passage in the Talbot, and the latter in the William Pitt East Indiaman.

Mr Macpherson, the late Governor General, likewise comes home this year.

Colonel Crosbie, from Madras, is likewise expected.

A son of Gen. Dalling died a short time before the Ranger sailed from Madras.

The Court of Directors have not yet received a list of the passengers on board the Severn packet, when she was lost. Report speaks variously as to the numbers saved.

The ship Fortune, Capt. Clegg, it is said, foundered off the Mauritius, and every person on board perished. The above disagreeable account was brought by the Danish ship Prince Carl, Capt. Jansen, from the Mauritius.

Extract of a letter from Mr William Lochhead, mate of the Juliana Maria, dated Calcutta, Sept. 18. 1786, *to his father in London.*

"I wrote to you by the late Severn packet, but am sorry to acquaint you of the melancholy accident which determined the fate of that vessel, with forty-one persons, fifty-five being the number, crew and passengers included. Among the unfortunate who perished, were, Captain Kidd, the late commander of the packet; the chief officer, Mr Moore, Mrs Moore, Mrs Lacy, Major Adderly, Sir Richard Cox, Mr Dunn, and Mr Ryan.

"The two last came passengers in our ship, and were returning home by the first opportunity, Lord Maccartney and Sir John Day, on whom they depended, being in England.

"The Severn, proceeding on her passage down the river, and being a little below Ingelee, on the 9th of September, it fell calm, and they let go the small bower in four fathom water; but the tide being very rapid, she parted; the best bower was then let go, which shared the same fate; at last they brought up with the sheet anchor; but by this time she trailed the ground. It being calm, no sea, the tide about half spent, and the vessel (a snow) laying quite easy, they were induced to believe that the next flood tide would float her; but this being the time of the year in which are the highest tides, and the floods often accompanied with wind, the returning tide came in with a heavy swell and strong wind, which soon laid her on her beam ends, upon which the masts were cut away. She then thumped hard upon the ground, and much water appeared in the hold. All their efforts to get her off proved ineffectual, and threatening to go to pieces every moment, it was time to devise means whereby they might save themselves; for, till now, they thought there was so little danger of getting off, that it was not even deemed necessary to clear the deck of lumber. Fatal confidence!

"When the boat was launched over the side, the Captain, ladies, and other passengers got in; but, from the confusion which naturally follows on such an occasion, every one wishing to be saved, the boat filled with [illegible] and [illegible] officers, during this time, remained on board, and when they discovered the boat sinking, every endeavour was used to save the unhappy sufferers, by throwing ropes, &c. overboard; but the rapidity of the tide prevented the accomplishment of their humane intention; and all except a few, who outlived them but a short time, went down.

"Mrs Moore caught hold of a rope, but her strength and spirits being so much exhausted, she was obliged to let go her hold, and immediately sunk.

"Mrs Lacy also caught a rope, and by her own endeavours, and the humane assistance of Mr Higgs, the second officer, gained the deck, with a child in her arms, where it remained till death relieved it from the cares it might have experienced had it lived. With what fortitude, and with what resignation did this amiable woman conduct herself, an honour to her own, and an example to both sexes. During the whole scene, not a murmur escaped her lips, and, when she saw all hopes for her delivery vanish, she was perfectly calm and composed. Soon after a sea rolled in upon the deck, and washed her overboard, and she was seen no more.

"Mrs Lacy had been married about two years. She was going home for the benefit of her health, this climate not agreeing with her constitution; Mr Lacy intending to follow in about two years.

"Some time after Mrs Lacy was washed overboard, the vessel struck with such violence on the ground, that it loosened the stump of the mainmast in the step, and with the recoil, and the quantity of water in the hold, which made its ascent easier, it was thrown out of the partners, and floated along side. This being perceived by Mr Higgs, he immediately seized the opportunity, jumped overboard, and got hold of it, by which means he escaped the fate so many of his ship-mates suffered. Mr Sikobie was on board when Mr Higgs left her, but has not since been heard of.

"I must not omit relating the circumstance of one person being saved by means of a hog; this will appear strange to those who don't know how strong and swift those animals swim; but true it is, the person got hold of the hog's tail in the water, and was conducted safe on shore, which was not far off.

"The wreck was seen by the Swallow packet as she came up the river, in which arrived Earl Cornwallis."

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1787.

TWENTY SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 10,114, a prize of 1000 l.

No. 14,363, 20,404, 41,660, 300 l. each.

No. 8450, 39,612, 41,821, 48,603, 100 l. each.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each,

No. 2612, 4496, 13,708, 17,771.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 1934, a prize of 500 l.

No. 3693, 16,506, 23,300, 32,345, 34,740, 37,652, 46,304, 100 l. each.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each,

No. 2439, 2635, 5966, 14,625, 21,959, 23,256, 30,111, 35,811, 49,144.

PRICE of STOCKS, March 9.

Bank Stock, shut.	3 per cent. India Ann. —
New 4 per cent. 1777, shut.	India Bonds, 50 s. prem.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 114 13-16ths.	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. red. shut.	Old S. S. Ann. 76½
3 per cent. con. 76¼ a ⅜ a ½.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	3 per cent. 1751, —
Long Ann. 22 15-16ths.	New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
10 Years Short Ann. 1777, —	Exch. Bills, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, 14 13-16ths a 15-16th.	Lottery Tickets, 27 l. 13 s. morn.
India Stock, —	Bank for April, —
	India for April, —
	Consols for April, 75⅞ a 76¼

WIND at DEAL, March 8. S. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

"The House heard, for the third day, counsel farther on the appeal of Alexander Clerk from the Court of Session in Scotland; Hugh Gordon respondent.

"The appeal respected what is called, in the law of Scotland, *a passive title to gestio pro hæredi*; and the question was, whether the appellant should be subjected to the payment of his father's debts, tho' he took nothing from him either as heir or devisee.

"John Clerk, advocate in Aberdeen, (the appellant's father) it seems, died in 1778, leaving four sons and two daughters; the appellant, the eldest; Andrew, the second; James, the third; and William, the youngest, for whom he purchased an Ensigney in the army. James, his third son, was his favourite. He bred him to his own profession of the law, and continued him in his family till his death. The other sons were *foris-familiated*, and had nothing to expect from their father. The appellant had been eighteen years established in the business of a stocking-manufacturer in Aberdeen before his father's death.

"The Lord Advocate, for the appellant, and Mr Wilson, for the respondent, were heard for a considerable time; after which the Lord Advocate was heard in reply till five o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor, after a speech of more than half an hour, moved, "That the said appeal be remitted to the Court of Session;" and it was ordered to be remitted accordingly.

"The House of Commons being met, Sir *George Yonge* reported, from the Committee appointed to try the merits of the late election for the city of Norwich, that the sitting member had not been duly elected, nor the petitioner; and that the same was a void election; and it was resolved, that the Speaker should issue out his writ for a new election.

"The *Speaker* reported, That the House had waited on his Majesty with the Address on the Commercial Treaty, and received his Majesty's most gracious answer to the same.

"The House was left sitting on the ballot for a Court of Judicature, under Mr Pitt's East India Bill; after which it was to adjourn till Monday."

Died at Madrass, on the 6th of October last, Robert Barclay, Esq; late one of the Honourable [illegible] Fort St George. The following account of his death is extracted from a Madrass news-paper of the 11th October last:

Died, on Friday last, Robert Barclay, Esq; of a lingering disorder. He was buried next day, with every honour due to his rank; flag half-mast, and the fort firing minute-guns, corresponding with the number of years of his age, during his interment. He bore an universal good character, was a worthy member of society, beloved by all who knew him; a faithful servant of the Company, in whose employ he had been twenty-three years, with no other advantage to himself than that satisfaction which arises from conscious rectitude.

Saturday last, the High Court of Justiciary ordained the 500 l. which had been given in to the Clerk of Court by Mr Bonnar Solicitor of Excise, in the case of Mr Stein distiller at Killbagy, to be delivered back to Mr Bonnar, referring action to Mr Stein for recovery of the same before the proper Court. It would be unnecessary here to enter into a detail of the history of this 500 l. having formerly given a full account of the matter. Mr Stein gave in a petition to the Court for the money. The Lord Advocate and Mr Bonnar likewise gave in a petition, in which they answered the petition for Mr Stein. The Lords were unanimously of opinion that the money should be returned to Mr Bonnar.

We are informed, that the Committee, to whom the general meeting of shop-keepers in Edinburgh referred the business of applying for a repeal of the shop-tax, have not been inattentive to the proceedings in London. They have very lately received an interesting communication from the chairman of the London Committee, and intend immediately, in consequence of a suggestion from them, to renew their efforts, to interest the justice and liberality of Parliament in behalf of the shop-keepers.

A sermon is to be preached in Lady Glenorchie's Chapel, on Thursday first, at six o'clock in the evening, at the desire of the Society for the Relief of the Indigent Sick. The collection to be applied for the farther relief of the many needful objects that come under their notice.

It is with pleasure we inform the Public, That the efforts of this Society have been felt by many needful families and individuals, as is well known to many by their late publication, wherein the nature of the Society, and a state of their transactions are attested by two eminent ministers of this city.

In the Irish House of Commons on Monday last, a pretty long debate ensued on receiving the report of the Committee appointed to take into consideration that part of the Lord Lieutenant's speech which relates to the Commercial Treaty; after which an address to the Lord Lieutenant on that subject was agreed to without a division.

A few weeks ago an ancient and remarkable coffin, with the remains of an embalmed body, was discovered in the Cathedral of Chester. Since which, a record has been found, that proves it to have been a clerical gentleman, named Thomas Birchelley, otherwise Lythelles, a chaplain to King Edward I. by whom he was appointed Abbot of Chester Cathedral, on the 30th of Jan. 1291, and died in the reign of Edward II. in 1324.

State of the Thermometer since our last:

Saturday, Mar. 10.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	36
Sunday, — 11.	8 —	A. M.	32
	8 —	P. M.	36
Monday, — 12.	8 —	A. M.	40

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

March 10. Providence, Ross, from Glasgow, with goods.
Rachel, Cairns, from Havre de Grace, in ballast.
Cupid, Jickling, from Burnham, with grain.
Sisters, Matson, from Grangemouth, with wood.
11. Dispatch, Warren from Lynn, with grain.
Charles, Kitchen, from Inverkeithing, with goods.
Three sloops with coals.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH.

Feb. 27. Glasgow, Shaw, from Borrowstounness, for Glasgow, with sundries.
Success, Ross, from Dundee, with barley.
Providence, Ross, from Leith, for Glasgow, with goods.
28. Oak, Hudson, from Lynn, with grain.
March 1. Peggy, Parkenson, from ditto, with ditto.
Experiment, Duncan, from Hull, with goods.
2. Stirling, Graham, from London, with ditto.
Fly, Studwell, from Lynn, with grain.
William, Barker, from Yarmouth, with ditto.
Eliza, Cumming, from Borrowstounness, for Glasgow, with sundries.
4. Jean, Napier, from Leith, for ditto, with ditto.
Janet, Fergie, from Dunbar, with herring.

LEARNED or SCIENTIFIC PIG from Charing Cross, and late from Sadler's Wells; for no sooner was he arrived at the Edinburgh Intelligence Office, Nihil's Square, than the curious of all degrees resorted to see him, being sensible that a curiosity like this never made its appearance amongst us before; and the most penetrating have frankly declared, that neither the tongue of the most florid orator, or pen of the most ingenious writer, can sufficiently describe the wonderful performance of this facacious animal, and that all must fall infinitely short of giving that satisfaction that may be obtained on a judicious inspection.

Wine Business in Leith Carried on.

THE Business that was lately carried on by the deceased Henry Balfour, Wine Merchant in Leith, is now continued by Mr GEORGE BROWN, his Son-in-Law, in which Mr Balfour's family have a concern.—Such of his former friends as wish to continue their favours to his family, may depend upon being served as formerly; and all letters and commissions directed to Mr George Brown, Bernard Street, Leith, will be pointedly answered.

The executors of Mr Balfour having empowered the said George Brown to receive and discharge the debts that were due to Mr Balfour, it is requested, that all who are indebted to him will make payment to Mr Brown.

INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of ADAM MURE, Esq; of Livingston.

AS a dividend of the funds [illegible] of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, to John Hunter, writer to the signet, that the schemes of division may be made out.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon the lands of Threemiresfoord, parish of Channelkirk, and shire of Berwick, on Monday the 19th day of March curt.

A Flock of Sheep, consisting chiefly of heavy Ewes. As also, three Hogs, Wethers, and Dunments.

The roup to begin between 10 and 11 o'clock forenoon.

A situation proper for the erection of a Cotton Mill.

THERE is on the estate of Stonebyre, in the county of Lanark, a most eligible situation for the erection of a COTTON WORK, or any MANUFACTORY, where a great fall and command of water is required. The fall is on the river Clyde, and more than 50 feet in height; the river at this part has a great body of water; and the works may be copiously supplied in the driest seasons, and in the severest winters. A lead can be brought out from the river at no great cost; the water commanded without any expensive erection; and the works put entirely out of the reach of the highest floods. There is a very fine clay in this situation, which will be extremely serviceable to a person erecting works on the ground, and might even afford a prospect of carrying on extensive Brick Works and Potteries, as there are numerous buildings to take place in the neighbourhood, in consequence of the Cotton Works which have been there lately established. The distance from lime and coal is about two miles, and from Glasgow twenty-two.

As there is a very extensive wood on the estate, divided into haggs, and constantly cutting, the proprietor has it in his power to give great encouragement to manufacturers in the erection of houses necessary for any work to be established, and which he will unquestionably concur with any company in doing; and being in the vicinity of Lanark, the chief town of the county, which renders labourers easy to be procured, and the price of provisions being extremely low, it is a situation well worthy the attention of persons desirous of establishing an extensive work for spinning cotton, or manufacturing the [illegible] articles. A company may have any quantity of ground, under 100 acres, either in feu or on a long lease. And there is a small wood on this ground, which cuts once in the seven and twenty years, yielding about 30 l. Sterling at each cutting.

Robert Bell clerk to the signet, will receive proposals from any desirous of treating; and plans shall be concerted if required. In these offers it will be necessary to specify the nature and extent of the intended work.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th July 1787, between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

Those Parts of the Lands and Barony of MOUNIE, called *Pitblain, Newcraig, Pittinan, Whitewyre,* and *Greenford*, lying within two miles of Old Meldrum, in the parish of Daviot, and shire of Aberdeen.—These lands lie contiguous, and contain from one thousand to twelve hundred Scots acres, all arable besides moss, with which they are uncommonly well supplied. The present rent is about 260 l. Sterling, exclusive of a thriving plantation of near seven acres extent.

The lands hold of the Crown; and, as much of the superiority will be given along with them as will entitle the purchaser to a vote in the county.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, with a rental, plan, and measurement, will be seen in the hands of John Macnab writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will also inform as to other particulars; and the lands will be shewn by George Johnston in Little Pitinnon.

Sale of an Organ, and Harpſichord,

To be SOLD at Touch, near Stirling,

A Fine toned CHAMBER ORGAN, in an elegant mahogany caſe, conſiſting of a ſtopped diapaſon, an open diapaſon, a principal, a twelfth, a fifteenth, a dulciana, a ſix quaiter, and cornet.—Alſo, A fine toned DOUBLE HARPSICHORD by *Kirkman*.

Intending purchaſers may apply to Mr Gray at Touch, who will ſhow the Organ, &c. and diſpoſe of the ſame at the prices put thereon; and James Bremner, writer in Edinburgh, can inform of the prices.

AT DENOVAN BLEACHFIELD,
By FALKIRK, 1787.

ALexander Colvin bleaches Cloth at

the following prices, viz. All plain linen, wrought in a 900 reed and under, at 2½d. per yard;—1000, 1100, and 1200, at 3d.—1300 and 1400, at 3½d.—1500 and 1600, at 4d.—1700, and all above, at 5d.—And all kinds of figured linen, tweels, cambrics, cottons, &c. at reaſonable prices.

Cloth for this field is taken in at Kirkliſton, by William Shankly, merchant; at Borrowſtounneſs, by Mrs Richard Grindlay, merchant; at Falkirk, by John Gourlay, merchant; at Stirling, by Mrs Littlejohn ſenior, merchant; at St Ninian's, by William Hewit, merchant; at Alloa, by James Allan, ſurveyor, and John Blaw, weaver; at Glaſgow, by Miller and Ewing, merchants, John Ure, at the yarn-ſhop of Meſſ. Colquhoun, Shiels, and Co. Bell's Wynd, and by George Colvin, merchant; at Kilſyth, by William Livingſton, merchant; at Cumbernauld, by James Renny, baker; at Carron, by Mrs M'Farlane; at Carron Shore, by Alex. M'Carra, merchant; and at the bleachfield: At all which places receipts will be given.

☞ Yarn bleached at the field this ſeaſon, if 18 heer and above, at 30d. per ſpindle; if coarſer, 1s. per ſpindle.

GARDENSTON BLEACHFIELD, 1787.

SAmuel Read has laid down Cloth,

and will bleach at the following prices—All plain linen, wrought in an

Per Yard.		Per Yard.
800 reed and under,	2 d.	Lawns, 2½d.
900 and 1000,	2½d.	Long lawns, 3 d.
1100,	3 d.	Single diapers, 3 d.
1200 and 1300,	3½d.	Double ditto, 3½d.
1400 and 1500,	4 d.	Damaſks & fine tweels, 4½d.
1600 and all above,	4½d.	

All above yard wide to pay in proportion.

Cloth for this field taken in and receipts given by Meſſrs Mansfield Stewart merchant, Luckenbooths, Edinr.
James Robertſon merchant, Broad Wynd, Leith
Ja. Wighton merchant, Weſt Port } Dundee
Ja. Young weaver, Cowgate, }
Alex. Paterſon manufacturer, Arbroath
Adam Glegg merchant, Montroſe
John Ewen merchant, } Aberdeen
Wm. Dewar ſtampmaſter }
George Thom weaver, Stonehaven
David Scott merchant, Johnſhaven
Wm. Kermack merchant, Kirriemuir
David Mann merchant, Forfar
John Auſtin merchant, Pettercairn
Hugh Henderſon merchant, Slateford
George Gavin, in Drumlithie
George Gordon merchant, Auchinblae
Robert Smart merchant, Marykirk
John Smith merchant, and Colin Smith, late bleacher, Brechin
John Skae manufacturer, Laurenceckirk
And Samuel Read at the field.

LINLITHGOW BLEACHFIELD—1787.

JOſeph Read bleaches in the beſt manner,

at the following prices, viz.

—1 under, at 2d. per yard—900 and 1000, 2½d.—Long Lawns 3d.—Diapers 3½d.—Cambrics 4d.—Damaſks and fine Tweels 4½d.—Coarſe Diapers and Tweels 2½d. and 3d.

Intakers for this Field.

At Edinburgh——Mrs Spottiſwood merchant, Graſſmarket, John Armour merchant, oppoſite to the Luckenbooths, John Campbell merchant, Canongate, George Cuming merchant, Briſto-ſtreet, Agnes Gavin and Co. merchants, Main-point, and at the Bleachfield warehouſe, foot of Liberton's Wynd, Cowgate; Alexander Henderſon flaxdreſſer, Leith; Henry Thomſon tobacconiſt, Muſſelburgh; Patrick Thomſon ſalt-officer, Preſtonpans; James Manderſon carrier, North Berwick; James Hardie weaver, Kelſo; Adam Wilſon weaver, Jedburgh; James Walker weaver, Galaſhiels; Thomas Sheill weaver, Craigsford; Thomas M'Crie manufacturer, Dunſe; William Wilſon merchant, Gordon; Robert Spence weaver, Hume; Will. Galbreath weaver, Greenlaw; John Scot weaver, Cornhill; Edward Gray ſtockingmaker, Berwick; Andrew Fergusſon merchant, Glaſgow; Tho. Young weaver, Kirkliſton; Geo. Chalmers weaver, Queenſferry; Miſs Grandiſon, Inverkeithing; William Lillie weaver, Mid Calder; David Girdwood, Carnwath; John Finlay weaver, Lanark; Robert Mochrie merchant, Bathgate; James Wilſon merchant, Whitburn; James Lithgow ſtampmaſter, Falkirk; Henry Grahame weaver (Craigs), Stirling; James Duncan merchant, Alloa; John Hall weaver, Clackmannan; George Muſklejohn and James Mercer weavers, Kincardine; James Campbell weaver, Culroſs; Robert Reid weaver, Torryburn; Henry Rymer merchant, Borrowſtounneſs; Alexander Lang merchant, Linlithgow; Meſſ. Hary Bain and Co. merchants, Wick; and at the Bleachfield——At all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. Cloth for ſale finiſhed and lapped in the neateſt manner; and the fabric of that for private uſe carefully preſerved.

Sale of Lands in Renfrewſhire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 14th of March 1787, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon,

The following LANDS and FARMS, lying in the pariſh of Kilbarchan and ſhire of Renfrew, in lots or parcels, all to be holden feu of a ſubject ſuperior:

viz.

The PROPERTY of the Lands of Eaſt Torr, of yearly free rent, after deduction of feu-duty, and alſo of the land-tax, miniſter's ſtipend, and every other public burden, which are paid by the tenant, beſides the rent of

	L.		
	26	18	4
The Property of Weſt Torr; yearly free rent, deducing as above,	29	15	0
The Property of Torr Hill; yearly free rent, deducing as above,	15	17	0
The Property of Hall of Craigbait; yearly free rent, deducing as above,	26	7	2
The Property of Butts; yearly free rent, deducing as above,	10	4	0 4-12ths
The Property of Threeplies; free rent, deducing as above,	31	7	10
	L. 140	9	4 4-12ths

Theſe lands are all well incloſed and ſubdivided with ſtone dykes; they lie near coal and lime, within two miles of Kilbarchan, five of Paiſley, and ſix of Port Glaſgow.

The progreſs of writs, rental, tacks, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Tod, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh. For further particulars apply to him, or to Alexander Farquharſon, Eſq; accountant, Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

Cuſtomhouſe Fees.[1]

AN Adjourned Meeting of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Owners and Leſſees of Coal, Merchants, and others, aſſociated for obtaining relief in regard to Cuſtomhouſe Fees, and the freedom of our Rivers, is to be held in Walker's Tavern, Writers Court, on Wedneſday the 14th March, at 12 o'clock noon, where it is entreated that all intereſted may attend.

Premiums for raiſing Flax and Hemp.

Truſtees Office, Edinburgh, 3d March 1787.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby offer the under-mentioned Premiums, for promoting the cultivation of Flax and Hemp in the year 1787, viz.

Diſtricts.

1. To be diſtributed in the counties of Ayr, Aberdeen, Banff, Dumbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, and Stirling, at the rate of twenty ſhillings for every Scotch ſtatute acre, producing EIGHTEEN STONES avoirdupois weight, or upwards, of clean ſkutched hemp or flax, a ſum not exceeding — L. 250
2. To be diſtributed in like manner, in the counties of Berwick, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Haddington, Kincardine, Kinroſs, Linlithgow, and Roxburgh, for every acre producing TWENTY STONES avoirdupois weight, or upwards, a ſum not exceeding — 290
3. To be diſtributed in like manner, in the counties of Fife, Forfar, and Perth, for every acre producing TWENTY-FIVE STONES avoirdupois weight, or upwards, a ſum not exceeding — 290

   Providing always, that if *more* money ſhall be gained in any one, and *leſs* in any other of the above diſtricts, than the ſum allotted to each, the ſaving which ſhall ariſe from the one, will be applied proportionally in paying what is over-gained by the other.
4. To be diſtributed among the remaining fifteen counties, (which hitherto have made little progreſs in flax-raiſing,) at the rate of twenty ſhillings for every acre, and ſo in proportion for every half acre, producing at the rate of FIFTEEN STONES avoirdupois weight, or upwards, per acre, a ſum not exceeding — 420

   And to be apportioned to the reſpective counties, in manner particularly after-mentioned, being in conformity to the Land Tax paid by each, viz. to the county of Argyle, L. 52.—Bute, L. 8.—Wigton, L. 29.—Kirkcudbright, L. 48.—Dumfries, L. 74.—Selkirk, L. 24.—Peebles, L. 28.—Elgin, L. 28.—Nairn, L. 7.—Inverneſs, L. 39.—Roſs, L. 33.—Cromarty, L. 6.—Sutherland, L. 8.—Caithneſs, L. 16.—and Orkney, L. 20.

   Total, L. 1250

And in the event of more money being gained in ſome, and leſs in others of the ſaid fifteen counties (4th diſtrict,) than the ſum allotted to each, the ſaving which ſhall ariſe from any one or more of theſe counties, will be applied proportionally in paying what may be overgained in any other of them. And if all the premiums gained by theſe fifteen counties ſhall be ſhort of L. 420, the ſaving, whatever it is, ſhall be applied proportionally in paying the ſum (if any,) that may happen to be overgained in the three diſtricts firſt above mentioned.

And in like manner, if more money ſhould be gained in the ſaid fourth diſtrict, than the 420 l. and there ſhould happen to be any ſaving upon the three firſt mentioned diſtricts, then ſuch ſaving ſhall be applied proportionally in paying what may be overgained in the fourth diſtrict.

But in caſe it ſhall happen, that at the rate of twenty ſhillings per acre, more money is gained than the total L. 1250, then there ſhall be an equal reduction of the ſaid rate of premium, to ſuch extent as may be found neceſſary, ſo as the whole aggregate number of acres may be paid with

Beſides the foregoing premiums, [illegible] general complaint throughout the country, of the flax being waſted and deſtroyed at many of the mills, owing chiefly to the careleſſneſs of the perſons employed at them—Therefore the Truſtees, in order to aſcertain at what mills the buſineſs is conducted with proper attention, are to give *two ſhillings per acre to every perſon who ſhall weigh his flax when rough, and before ſending it to the mill*, the weight of the rough flax, as well as the produce when clean ſkutched, and the name of the mill and tackſman, all to be ſpecified in the gainer's affidavit. And the like additional premium will alſo be allowed to every perſon who ſhall dreſs his flax by the *ſtock and hand*, if it appears from the affidavit that it was done in this manner.

Every perſon who ſhall ſow flax or hemp-ſeed, with a view to the foreſaid premiums, muſt ſend to this office, on or before the *firſt day of June* next, an intimation in the following form:

"I *(the name and deſignation to be here inſerted)* do hereby
"adviſe, That I have ſowed in the preſent year 1787
"pecks of lintſeed, or hemp-ſeed, upon
"acres roods and falls of ground, Scots
"meaſure, in the farm of pariſh of and
"ſhire of the produce of which I ſhall
"afterwards certify upon oath, if it amounts to the quan-
"tity required per acre." *(The ſubſcription here.)*

And, on or before the *firſt day of October* 1788, every perſon who can claim the premium muſt ſend to this office an affidavit in the following form, viz.

"At the day of
"one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty years,
"in preſence of one of his Majeſty's
"Juſtices of Peace for the ſhire of
"compeared, *(the perſon's name and deſignation to be here inſerted)*, and made oath, That there was ſown
"pecks of lint-ſeed or hemp-ſeed, in ſpring 1787, upon
"acres roods and falls of ground,
"in the farm of pariſh of
"and ſhire of That the produce
"thereof, in rough flax or hemp, was ſtones
"avoirdupois weight, and in clean ſkutched flax or hemp,
"fit for the heckle, ſtones, avoirdupois weight,
"the ſame having been ſkutched at the mill of
"poſſeſſed by or by the ſtock and
"hand method." *(The deponent to ſubſcribe here.)*
(The Juſtice to ſubſcribe here.)

When flax or hemp ſhall be purchaſed when growing, the affidavit of the purchaſer will be received in the ſame manner as that of the original proprietor.

As much trouble has been occaſioned to the Office by the claimants omitting to mention the farm, pariſh, or ſhire, Notice is hereby given, That every intimation or affidavit, which does not mention theſe three diſtinctly, will be rejected. Every perſon muſt take care to be exact in aſcertaining the meaſure of his ground at the time of making his intimation.

The gainers of the premiums will be paid as ſoon as poſſible after the time limited for receiving their affidavits.

**** The Truſtees were enabled to hold forth, 1500 l. for the encouragement of Flax raiſing laſt year; but the ſund having of late turned out leſs productive than uſual, they have been obliged to leſſen the encouragement as above for this year; they hope, however, it will be in their power again to encreaſe it next year.

By Order of the Board,
ROBT. ARBUTHNOT Secretary

N. B. By the act of Parliament, 24th George II. all Flax and Hemp, of the growth of Scotland, muſt be [illegible] by the ſtone, of 16 lib. avoirdupois weight, under the penalty of 5 l. Sterling.

Copies of this advertiſement may be had at the Office *gratis*.

SALE OF HOUSES, GROUND, & FEU-DUTIES,
In Hunter's Park, near Edinburgh.

To be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 21ſt March 1787, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

I. TWO Dwelling Houſes, being the firſt and ſecond ſtories of a new-built tenement in Hunter's Park, and which is the ſouthmoſt of the new houſes built there along the back row in Nicolſon's Park, each houſe conſiſting of three rooms, kitchen, two cellars, and other conveniencies, and to be ſold ſeparately.

2. An AREA for Buildings, near to and on the eaſt ſide of the above-mentioned tenements, conſiſting of 84 feet in length and 35 feet in breadth, which area is on a line with the buildings preſently erecting in the new ſtreet in Hunter's Park, running northwards from Richmond-ſtreet along the Phyſical Society Hall, and which, it is probable, will be carried along the front of this ground, through the Duke of Roxburgh's parks, to the South Bridge. The area will alſo have the advantage of a ſmall ſquare or court on the other ſide.——Alſo,

Another ſmall AREA adjoining to the new built tenement, and lying between it and the foreſaid area, conſiſting of 58 feet in length and 28 feet in depth, which may either be occupied as back ground, or for building ſmall houſes.

3. Certain exreſce FEU-DUTIES, payable by George Hope and others from the houſes already built in Hunter's Park, amounting to 5l. 5s. Sterling yearly.

James Donaldſon, maſon and builder at Hunter's Park, will point out the ſubjects; and the articles of roup and title-deeds will be ſhown by Patrick Murray, writer in Edinburgh, to whom perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply.

SALE OF GOGAR.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, and county of Edinburgh, and within four meaſured miles of the city of Edinburgh.

The property lands of this eſtate amount to upwards of 860 Scots acres, and including feu-duties pays 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of groſs yearly rent. There is an excellent manſion-houſe, offices, and garden, upon the eſtate, alſo, a conſiderable quantity of old and young planting. It holds blench of the Crown, and ſtands valued in the ceſs-books at 1440 l. Scots.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant Street, Edinburgh.—Thomas Fergusſon, farmer in Gogar-town, will ſhow the grounds.

The Eſtate of Old Montroſe.

TO be SOLD by public auction, the Lands and Barony of OLD MONTROSE, the Lands of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULLERTOWN, and others, all lying in the pariſh of Marytown, and ſhire of Forfar.

The free rental of this eſtate is 1107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greateſt part of the eſtate has been under leaſes for a long period, and ſeveral of them a good many years ſtill to run. At preſent the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this eſtate, both uſeful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and ſufficiently advanced for beauty and ſhelter, and the river of Southeſk is navigable to the houſe.

The time of ſale will be afterwards notified.

Mr Hercules Mill will ſhow the lands; and the purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the houſe, policy, and farm in the proprietor's poſſeſſion; and the rental and progreſs of writs are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the ſignet, who has alſo power to treat for a private ſale.

The Eſtate of Sunderland,

In the Iſland of Iſhay, on which is ſituated the famous Fiſhing Station of Portnahaven,

TO be SET by public roup, for the ſpace of three years hon, either in whole to one tenant, or in different lots, as may ſeem moſt eligible. The roup to be held at Bowmore in Iſhay, on the 10th day of April next, and to begin at twelve o'clock noon. In caſe no acceptable offer is made for the whole, it is propoſed to be put up in the following lots, viz.

I. COUL, with the pendicle called MACHRIE,
II COULCRARACH.

III. The very extenſive Farm and Grazing of CLADVILL, on which the ſaid Fiſhing Station is ſituated, with the whole pendicles and pertinents.

IV. The Farm of SUNDERLAND, including Sunderland Park.

V. The Lands of FEORLAND, being a Pendicle of the Lands of Sunderland.

Theſe lands are known to be very extenſive, remarkable for yielding good crops, and rearing black cattle of the beſt quality, beſides containing a ſtretch of coaſt, particularly well adapted for the Fiſheries.

The whole eſtate is incloſed with a good ſtone-dyke, and the farm of Coul ſubdivided.

The preſent tenants will ſhow the lands; and any perſon deſirous to be informed of the rent or other particulars, may apply to John Macneil writer in Inverary, factor on the eſtate, or to James Fraſer, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

Sheep Farms, or Grazings, to Let.

TO LET on Leaſe, for any number of years that can be agreed upon, from Whitſunday next, Four excellent SHEEP FARMS or GRAZINGS, viz. The Lands of SWANSLETTER, RETLANDS, FERTICORY, and ALMY, lying in the country called Ariſaig, along the ſide of Lochmorar, near the ſea-coaſt, and county of Inverneſs.

Theſe Farms are remarkably well adapted for Sheep walks, and ſtore poſſeſſions of great extent, near the ſea ſide, having abundance of heath and graſs, and never ſubject to deep falls of ſnow, which ſeldom in that country remains for any time on the ground; and may be let together, or in ſeparate lots or farms, as offerers incline; though, as the lands lie in a ſtretch along the ſide of Lochmorar and contiguous, would anſwer beſt to be let in one lot.

Any perſons wiſhing for a leaſe of ſuch grazings, may apply to Hector Macdonald at Mr Macdonald's, writer to the ſignet, Prince's ſtreet, Edinburgh, who will inform as to the rent and other particulars; and Donald Chiſholm in Ariſaig, will ſhow the farms.

Sale of Lands in Forfarſhire.

TO be expoſed to public voluntary ſale, within the houſe of Mrs Driver vintner in Montroſe, upon Friday the 16th day of March 1787, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of TAYOCH, lying in the pariſh of Dun, within an Engliſh mile of the town of Montroſe, pleaſantly ſituated in a fertile and populous country.

A great part of the lands are ſtill uncultivated, and may be improved to much advantage from their vicinity to Montroſe, where dung may be had on eaſy terms.

The free yearly rent is 100 l. Sterling, and there are no leaſes except of a ſmall poſſeſſion paying yearly 3 l. 12 s. 6 d.

There is a manſion-houſe and offices, to which and the whole property a purchaſer may enter immediately after the ſale.

The lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of eight pence of yearly feu-duty.

The articles of roup, and inventories of the title-deeds, or copies thereof, may be ſeen in the hands of George Pickering, Eſq; Newcaſtle; Hugh Corrie writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; or Thomas Stewart town-clerk of Montroſe.

Houſes in Leven to Sell.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of James Goodfir vintner in Leven, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt day of March curt. between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

TWO HOUSES or TENEMENTS, and Gardens thereto belonging, lying in the town or village of Leven, and county of Fife, ſometime belonging to the deceaſed John Roſs ſhipmaſter there, and preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Macniven and —— Henderſon, who will ſhow the houſes. And perſons wiſhing to ſee the articles of ſale and progreſs of writs may apply to Robert Playfair writer, Liberton's Wynd, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt March 1787, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

I. The Barony of CLOWDEN, *alias* NEWARK,

lying in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Irongray, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the lands and farms of Rowton Bridge, Upper, Nether, and Mid Dalwhairn, Lagg, Rouchtree, Hallhill, Cobbesholm, Newark Braes, Whinnyhill, Ingleſton, Gateſide, or Kirkpatrick and Clowden, with the corn, barley, and wheat mills, a ſalmon fiſhing in the river Clowden, and the vice patronage of the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Irongray.

This eſtate is of a remarkable good ſoil, well incloſed and ſubdivided with thriving full grown hedges; it is at preſent in good condition, and there is ſufficiency of ſhell marl upon it to keep it ſo. It contains about 1870 Engliſh acres, whereof 1500 are arable and meadow, about 90 woodland, and the remainder very good paſture. The preſent rent is 881 l. 18 s. 1 d. Sterling, and the tenants beſide pay the victual ſtipend and ſchool ſalary; but a conſiderable riſe of rent may be depended on at the expiry of the current leaſes. It holds of the Crown, and ſtands rated in the ceſs-books at 1260 l. 10 s. Scots. The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them.

The woods are well incloſed, and very thriving; at laſt cutting they ſold for upwards of 700 l. Sterling, excluſive of the woods on Hallhill, which are preſently fit for ſale.

This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Clowden, within three miles of the town of Dumfries; and it has many delightful ſituations upon it for building a manſion-houſe, which would command the view of the rivers Nith and Clowden, the town and port of Dumfries, the whole gentlemens ſeats in that rich and populous neighbourhood, the Solway Frith, and the Cumberland hills; and there is a good free-ſtone quarry on the eſtate, near a good ſtance for a manſion-houſe.

Mr W. Black, at Nando's Coffeehouſe, London, can give a full deſcription of this eſtate.

II. The Thirty-ſhilling Lands of OVER BARNCLEUGH, lying in the ſaid pariſh and county, within a mile and an half of Clowden, conſiſting of about 200 Engliſh acres, whereof 160 are arable, and 19 moſs, where there is an inexhauſtible quantity of ſhell marl.

Theſe lands are all ſufficiently incloſed and ſubdivided with good ſtone walls. The preſent rent is only 50 l. but when the current leaſe expires at Martinmas 1787, a conſiderable riſe will be got.

The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them.

III. Theſe parts of the Barony of GLASSNOCK, lying in the pariſh of Peningham and county of Wigton, comprehending the farms of Over and Nether Glaſſnocks and Kileal, with a Salmon-fiſhing in the river Bladnoch.

Theſe are good grazing lands both for black cattle and ſheep. They are ſet for one year, from Whitſunday 1787, at a rent of of 133 l. 15 s. 4 d. and a greatriſe of rent may be expected on a leaſe of endurance. The teinds are valued, and the tenants pay all the public burdens.

The title-deeds, conditions of ſale, tacks, rentals, plans and meaſurements of the ſeveral eſtates before mentioned, will be ſeen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and, for further information, apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

John Liſton, in Gateſide, near Dumfries, will ſhow the eſtate of Clowden; and Mr Cockburn, at Cree-bridge, the lands in Wigtonſhire.

Sale of Lands in Argyleſhire.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Eſtate of KILDUSKLAND, compreheading the lands of Kilduſkland, properly ſo called, Auchindroch, or Oakfield, Upper and Nether Bracklies, Ardriſhaig, Attichuan, and Brenfeordine, in the pariſh of South Knapdale, and county of Argyle, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Loch Fine, twenty-two miles ſouth from Inverary, and through which the great line of road from thence to Campbelton runs

AS ALSO, the Lands of KILMICHELL-INVERLUSSAY, in the pariſh of North Knapdale, ſituated on Loch Sween, upon the weſt coaſt of the diſtrict or diviſion of Argyle, and which joins the eſtate of Kilduſkland in the higher or muir parts of the country, lying between theſe two lochs; and likewiſe the mid ſuperiority, and feu-duty of the lands of Dail and Craiglaſs, the property of Archibald Stewart Macarthur, Eſq; lying in the ſaid pariſh of South Knapdale.

Theſe lands lie all contiguous, form a very compact eſtate and abound with game of all kinds. The lakes and arms of the ſea in the neighbourhood afford plenty of all kinds of freſh and ſalt water fiſh. Upon the lands, which are within a very few hours ſailing of Greenock, there are ſeveral falls of water, which would anſwer extremely well for turning mills, or any kind of machinery. And this eſtate, upon the whole, in point of beauty and every accommodation, can ſeldom be equalled, and ſcarce ſurpaſſed by any land property of the ſame extent and value.

Upon the eſtate of Kilduſkland, and the lands of Inverluſſay, there are extenſive natural oak, and other woods, all well incloſed, and in a very thriving condition; and on the farm of Oakfield, a conſiderable number of fine old planted trees, beſides ſeveral young plantations well incloſed, and very thriving. The courſe of the propoſed navigable canal between Loch Crinan and Loch Fine is through the low grounds of this farm, on which the opening of the canal into Loch Fine will likewiſe probably fall to be

On the Farm of Oakfield, there is a large commodious manſion-houſe and offices, which were built about eighteen years ago; ſome of the apartments in the houſe are not yet finiſhed, but the moſt part of the materials neceſſary for that purpoſe are collected, depoſited in the houſe, and ready to be applied for completing it. The purchaſer will, on ſix months previous notice, be entitled to enter to the poſſeſſion of the farm of Oakfield, as well as the manſion-houſe and offices.

The preſent rent of the whole lands, including the feu-duties of Dail and Craiglaſs, and the annual returns from the weedings of the woods, is above 600 l. Sterling. But upon the expiry of the preſent leaſes, which will be in about ſeven years hence, and a very moderate expenditure in draining and incloſing ſome of the grounds, a conſiderable augmentation may with great reaſon and probability be expected.

The title deeds of the lands, which are clear and unexceptionable, the current tacks, a rental of the whole, and ſurveys of the farms of Oakfield, and Kilmichell-Inverluſſay are to be ſeen in the hands of John Macneil, writer in Inverary; and copies of the rental, and of the inventories of the title deeds, and of the current leaſes, will be given by Major Campbell of Aſkomell, the proprietor, at Campbeltown, Allan Macdougall writer to the ſignet, or George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh; to any of whom ſuch as intend to become purchaſers, and are deſirous of further information reſpecting the premiſſes, are requeſted to apply.

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